## The Cimes.

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WASHINGTON BUREAU, ANGUS Me-SWEEN, MANAGER, WASH-INGTON, D. C.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1895,

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS AND EVENTS. Gray Eagle Tribe, I. O. R. M., Central

Hall.
Mahatoka Tribe, I. O. R. M., Odd-Fellows' Hall.
Richmond Lodge, I. A. of M., Eagle Hall.
Good-Will Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Odd-Fellows' Hall.
Masonic lecture class, Gatewood's Hall.

"DROP IN THE BUCKET" DROPS THE

Our correspondent "Dfop in the Bucket" returns to the discussion with the following letter:

following letter:

To the Editor of The Times:
Sir.—In the correspondence which you kindly printed in to-day's Issue, and commented upon in such true and business-likes manner, your correspondent referred to the American Tobacco Company only as an illustration of the industrial trusts, and regretted the necessity of so going.

as you suggest, your correspond-

That the accumulation of large wealth in the hands of trusts and monopolies leads to the danger of using such wealth for the furtherance of their aims in influencing or preventing legislation, or judicial decisions, even; that the nature of trusts creates the fewest employers and greatly enhances the number of employers that the nature of trusts creates a very wealthy class of very small numbers; that this very wealthy class with its enormous influence and power, may and will become an aristocracy; and, as history repeats itself, this aristocracy may and will lead to a change in our institutions.

New conditions require new treatment.

DROP IN THE BUCKET.

November 6, 1895.

This letter is both a very great surprise and a very great disappointment to us. It is a surprise, because our correspondent had invited the discussion, and was therefore ready, we supposed, to carry it to its logical conclusion; and a disappointment, because we wanted to hear the remedies for the supposed evils that those who claim the evils to exist have to suggest. It will be remembered by readers of The Times that the discussion between this paper and its correspondent had narrowed down to the proposition, put forward by him, that the wealth of such great industrial corporations as the Standard Oil Company and the American Tobacco Company constitute a danger to society. The Times contrary, but it asked its correspondent what remedy he had to suggest for the supposed evil. We asked him if he would deprive the corporations that he may select as dangerous corporations of a part of what they now have, or would he forbid them to acquire any more than they now have, or would he make a gen eral law for all corporations providing that they might acquire a certain amount of wealth, but no more? These are the practical questions in which the public is interested, and discussion of outside questions is labor thrown away until an answer, is made to these. It is vain to tell us that wealthy cor-

porations are a menace to society, unless you tell us that you are prepared to abolish corporations, or to put a limit upon what they may do and acquire, and to suggest some way by which that limit may be set.

Our correspondent plainly shrinks from the task when he is confronted with it. and it is our deliberate opinion that all Intelligent men will do the same when they are put to the test. They declaim against the principle of great accumulations going into a few hands because they have not fully considered all that is involved in the case; but when asked to deal practically with the problem they find they butt their heads against the very foundations upon which society rests when they attempt to treat it as social evil.

However, our correspondent may still "mend his holt" if he feels so inclined, and we will gladly publish any solution of the supposed difficulty he may have to suggest.

BOME SENIBLE TALK FROM A RE-PUBLICAN.

Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, has had an interview with a newspaper reporter in regard to the

cent elections, in which he said:

a few months ago. Take in Philadelphia which is a very wealthy place, the feeling is much better. That city has many large banking institutions, loan and trust companies, and other enterprises for the deposit and investment of earnings. I presume that the number of people whose money is deposited with those institutions would aggregate 50,000. Most of the deposit, are in small amounts, and had the cry for cheap money prevailed, think of the loss these poor people would have suffered! The savings institutions which had their money loaned out would have returned to their depositors fifty or sixty cents on the dollar.

to their depositors fifty or sixty cents on the dollar.

"The bankers and others saw the inevitable result, and well knew that in case the currency was debased, the sufferers would be the poor, not the rich, as they can take care of themselves. The men who handle money for others became alarmed at this and began to instruct the people, the result being that the great body of the people have been brought to see that debasing currency means loss to every one who has saved anything from the results of honest labor. The tendency a year ago to legislate in favor of silver currency and free coinage at 15 to 1 diminished, and the danger passed. And it has passed, not in the interest of the great bankers and bondholders, but in the interest of people of small means."

That is sound sense well put. are suggested that we do not so entirely applaud. He continued:

are suggested that we do not so entirely appland. He continued:

"Congress must touch on the financial question this year, but only so far as the question of obtaining revenue is concerned. A country with such resources as ours cannot keep on borrowing money, but must devise means to raise enough revenue to meet expenditures. I think that there must be a diminution of expenditures in various ways. We must cut off internal improvements for a while. Then we will have to diminish what, in the present state of affairs over the world, I shall be sorry for—that is, the enlargement and improvement of our navy and the strengthening of our military defences. Of course, besides this, there should be as much economy as possible in all the departments. I do not mean by this that the present expenditures are extravagant, but the Government, like an individual, when short of money, must deny many expenditures that are just and useful.

"I hardly think that the tariff will be touched, unless it is necessary to do so in order to raise revenue. The Government can increase the internal taxes and thereby increase its revenue materially, as does England when in need of funds."

We should not stop appropriations for

We should not stop appropriations for our navy for one moment until we get perfect protection to our seaports against any attacks that are like be made upon them. But suggestion of economy as the true solu-

dustrial trusts, and regretted the necessity of so doing.

Whether the consumer is benefited by having to purchase what he needs from trusts, or from a number of individual firms, who not controlling the article, have to cater to the public taste and purse with strongest competition among themselves, and each trying to outdo the other, may be an open question, and leave discussion resultiess.

If you will pardon the digression and old story may be useful—that of the schoolmaster trying the mental capacity of one of his scholars with the question.

Now, a bushel of wheat is selling for a dollar; how much will a five-cent loaf be worth when a bushel of wheat is selling for seventy-five cents?

But, to take a broader view of the case, as you suggest, your correspond-to make \$300,000,000. What have we don to make \$300,000,000 necessary whe the outrageous appropriations to penthese two items amount to less than

institutions.

These are the dangers your correspondent has referred to. They may be remote, but not so far remote when we consider the strides which have been made by the present generation.

Now, as regards a temedy, while your correspondent may have some ideas on the subject, he must prefer to leave it to wiser heads. which the war left us, and it makes a great corruption-fund for politicians to quarrel and trade over. The expenditures of the Government should be cut down until they are made reasonable, and we were delighted to see this announcement from so distinguished a Republican as Mr. Edmunds. That is the way to increase the Government's available revenuescut down its unnecessary expenses.

#### THE WAY "BOSS" GOVERNMENT IS CONDUCTED.

People who did not read the Baltimore papers during the recent political contest in Maryland have no conception of the desperate and barbarous methods which the Gorman-Raisin boss combination had resolved to put in force in Baltimore city to carry the election. As The Times has frequently informed its readers, they had padded the registration lists with 27,000 fraudulent names, and the intended to vote these names with gang of repeaters imported from the large adjacent cities. They would most certainly have made their work effectual but for the magnificent counter-work of Baltimore's Reform League. This institution has been in existence a number of years, and has steadily fought the corrupt praction at each election until they had learnmeet every move made by the bosses with a counter-move. They had at their back the great body of Baltimore's wealthy and intelligent citizens, and these supplied them with all the money they needed for securing whatever agencies were necessary for the protection of the ballot. They were able, therefore, to "spot" each gang of repeaters that the bosses brought to the city, and to notify each individual that he would be arrested if he attempted to do any unlawful voting. There were gangs brought to Baltimor from New York, from Philadelphia, from Wilmington, from Washington, and, we regret to say, from Norfolk, Va. The Paltimore Sun thus described this last

gang:
One of the gang that was expected to
do some of the "silekest" work came up
from Norfolk, but this gang is well
spotted and will likely get into trouble.
They came up on the boat, and their presence was noted and reported to the Reform League. Their lodging-place was incated last night. Most of these men are
well dressed and were counted upon to
repeat in respectable precincts. Their
leader is a well-known Norfolk sport and
"tin-horn" gambler. He has been in the
Virginia penitentiary. He is too well
known in Baltimore to successfully attempt crooked election work at this particular time.

It is surely, to a Virginian, a most

It is surely, to a Virginian, a most mortifying fact that a Virginia city could send a gang of repeaters to an adjoining State to do the dirty work of such men as Gorman and Raism. Such a thing ould not have been possible before the political doctrine was promulgated in Virginia that success in elections is the thing to be sought, and that the methods by which success is attained are of no

"I am glad to note that the people are sort of consequence.

"I am glad to note that the people are sort of consequence.

In spite of the precautions which the

Reform League took, the bosses tried to make the work of repeaters effectual on election-day, and they did succeed in getting a number of fraudulent ballots into the boxes, though many of the scoundrels the boxes, though many they were using were arrested and will probably spend the next few years in the penitentlary. In one of Ealtimore's wards, the Seventeenth, the rufflans hired by the bosses to intimidate independent voters and to screen repeaters fraudulently voting were guilty, with perfect impunity, of conduct that would have disgraced a gathering of Comanche Indians at a war-dance. Unoffending citizens coming up to vote were assaulted, yards of the polls in broad and open day. The watchers put at the polls by the Reform League were in danger of los-ing their lives. Mr. Leigh Bonsale, a law-yer, who was a Reform League watcher neck by a rough and almost stunned. Mr. Alfred E. Niles, of the law firm of Nifes & Wolf, and president of the Good rest of what he said contains much that He had a black eye two days after the we entirely approve of, but some things election, that promised to be his companion for a number of days. Dr. Howard A. Kelly, the distinguished gynecologist of Johns riopkins Hospital, who had volunteered to be a Reform League watcher'in the Seventeenth ward, was

The ruffian who assaulted Dr. Keiley has since been tried for the assault before a magistrate, who sentenced him to jail for thirty days and to pay a fine of ten-dollars and costs. Dr. Kelley begged him off from his imprisonment and offered to pay his fine, whereupon the justice consented to dismiss the case, and Dr. Kelley shook hands with the man, who said whisky caused him to do as he did, and he humbly promised to behave hereafter. up to vote the Republican ticket at the polling place of the Eighth precinct of the Seventeenth ward, at various times during the day, were knocked down and beaten, without any provocation, by roughs, and the police were either unable they were exposed and deterred by the vigilance of the Reform League, and the great body of their repeaters were themselves intimidated and deterred from makng their work effectual.

election two days after it occurred, men imore's registered Democrats did no vote. They were the repeaters who were to have voted the fraudulent names or the registration-books.

#### State Press on the Elections.

The Democratic party has now been defeated three consecutive times, but the principles of the party still remain as dear as ever to the people. It is the methods and treuchery of some of the leaders that are condemned. The Democratic party, torn by its intestine struggles, defeated by its members' bad faith, will rise from its struggles, purified and strengthened and the more fitted to fight the battles of free trade and home rule.—(Darlottesville Chronicle.

They will so prove it the Democrats active wisdom to heed the warning which has been sounded by the people. In Kentucky they have been taught that the people will not tolerate a platform for one thing and a candidate for another. In Ohlo they have been taught that the free-silver craze is louised with disaster. In Maryland they have been

in this city and district.

The party has been in bad shape in Roanoke for two years, and designing politicians have taken advantage of our disagreements and dissensions. A large number of Democratic voters have really believed that the party would be henefitted by a defeat, and have given as their reason for opposing its regular nominees a desire to ariminister what they considered a deserved relutic.

nominees a desire to administer what they considered a deserved rebuke. The World is for the party and its principles, and not for the supremacy of any man or any set of men in its councils. When the people become disastisfied with the men they have put in office they have the right to change them. When the masses of the Democratic party become disastisfied with the men to whom it has entrusted the management of the party's affairs, it should exercise its right to change them. Boanoke ercise its right to change them.—Roanoke World.

But they committed the great blunder of nominating Hardin for Governor, although it was well known that he was not in harmony with the sentiment of the convention on the sliver question. Hardin went on the stump proclaiming his free-sliver views, notwithstanding the platform on which he was nominated, and denouncing, in unmeasured terms, Secretary Carlisle and other friends of sound money in the State. In this injudicious and undemocratic course he was seconded by Senator Blackburn, who beastfully proclaimed his contempt for Secretary Carlisle and the convention's platform, relying upon his great personal popularity for re-election to the Senate. Hardin's defeat was the natural result of his course, and there will be but few tears-

defeat was the natural result of his course, and there will be but few tears-shed over it amoug Democrats. Blackburn well deserves the same fate, whether he meets it or not.

The election of a Republican Governor in Maryland by 15,000 majority, and of a Republican Mayor in Haltimore by 2,000, shows the extent of the demoralization among the Democrats of Maryland, which is one of the most reliable of all the Democratic States, brought about by the misrule of the bosses, and the betrayal of the party by the two Maryland senators.—Newport by

#### A Similar Dog Case,

A Similar Dog Case.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 7, 1895.

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir.— As secretary of the Missouri Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, I have been very much interested in the controversy now going on in the press relating to the throwing of the little dog cut of the window, and I feel it my duty to say that recently a very similar case occurred in St. Louis, where the jamitor of the Public High School threw a little dog from the second-story of the High School building, and our society had him tried and convicted and fined for the offence, and though I am only in the city on a visit, I beg to suggest that if your laws are not sufficient to cover the case of throwing a dog out of a second-story window, the scone; you have your laws changed the better.

Secretary Missouri Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

### Major Hunter to Wed.

Cards are out announcing the marriage, in St. Paul's church, Norfolk, Va., on November 29th, of Maj. Robert W. Hunter and Miss Eliza Selden Washington,

TIMELY TOPICS TERSELY TOLD. There are 3,000 colored schools in

The bicyclists in Northern Ohio are building cinder paths from town to town. As late as 1813 and 1814, irregular troops belonging to the Russian army appeared in Paris armed with bows and arrows. in Paris armed with bows and arrow-Tobacco statistics prove that two-thirds of the grown male population of the globe either smoke or chew the "weed." Every flower that has a perfune at all secretes a volatile od, the evaporation of which constitutes the peculiar odor characteristic of the blossom.

characteristic of the blossom.

The fifty-one States and Territories are subdivided into 2.89 countries. There are 191 countries, divided among 27 States, in which no pewspapers are published.

During the recent trouble at Constantinople the British Mediterranean fleet lay at Lemnos with full steam up for four days. This cost \$55,09 for extra coal.

More than 185,00 persons committed suicide in the different countries of the world during the year ended September 20, 1855. This is an increase of nearly 20,000 over 1894.

Dramatists in Frence get 12 per cent. of

Dramatists in France get 12 per cent, of the gress receipts of each play and are allowed tickets to the value of 100 francs for every performance of such plays as they have written.

Crime is more common in single life than in married. In the former, 23 in every 100,000 are guilty, while only 11 narried men of the same number have gravely broken the laws.

A savely broken the laws.

Japanese travellers and enterprising adventurers are now found in many countries. Immigrants by thousands dwell in Hawaii, the United States, Australia, Mexico, Corea, and China.

There are in Ohio about 17,50 oil wells, of which more than 3,60 were bored in 1894. The Kirkridge yields 310 barrels per hour, or 7,740 per day.

Another yields over 1,200 barrels a day.

Part of the cruel treatment upged.

#### TORPEDOES EXPLODE.

James Robinson, a Colored Driver, Painfully Injured.

While John Robinson, a colored man who drives a team for Hicks & Howard, was lifting a box of terpedoes from a wagon at the Eyri-street freight depot about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, it slipped from his hands and fell to the ground. A loud explosion followed, and Robinson was inrown to the ground and painfully hurt. His thumb was almost torn from his hand and his face cut. The ambulance was summoned, and Dr. Luxford dressed the man's wounds. It was necessary to take nine stitches in

was necessary to take nine stitches in the injured hand. The driver was then removed to his home. The bombs which exploded were of the largest size used as fire-works.

#### A Pleasant Entertainment,

A Pleasant Entertainment.

The home of Mr. Gascang, at Chestnut Hill, was radiant in festoons of Chinese lanterns and vari-colored lamps Thursday night, when a delightful entertainment was given and refreshments served for the benefit of Mizpeh Presbyterian church. The ladies constituting the committee were from the various denominations, as follows: Mrs. A. F. Mosby, Mrs. Whiting, Mrs. Lynch, Mrs. W. H. Dunn, and Miss Mary McDearman. The programme was arranged by Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Blair, both accomplished musicians. Miss Mera's piano solos and Mr. Charles Jordan's mandolin selections were excellent, Mr. John Fourquiran gave a clever exhibition as bones. The recitations and songs of Mr. George F. Taylor were repeatedly encored. Miss Minnie Quesenberry's recitations deserve special mention. Mr. and Mrs. Blair added much to its success by their vocal selections.

#### Police Inspection.

Police Inspection.

The fall inspection of the Richmond police took place in front of the City Hail at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

The review was made by Mayor Richard M. Taylor in the presence of the other members of the Board of Police Commissioners, the Chief of Police, several of the Fire Commissioners, and the Chief of the Fire Department. There were ninety-two officers and men in line. They were in full-dress uniform. After the inspection Mayor Taylor made a brief cpeech, in which he complimented the department and the men for their valuable services, for the manner in which they had performed their duty, and for their integrity as citizens.

There was a meeting of the Police (Board after the inspection, but only routine business was transacted.

## THE MAYOR'S ADVICE.

Mayor Wing, of Montpelier, Yt., Heartily Endorses Dr. Greene's Nervura.

Mayor Wing Used Dr. Greene's Nervura in His Family with Marked and Decided Benefit. Makes all Strong and Well.



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Made of tan cloth, with a shading figure of black, and edged with black chiffon,

Made of tan cloth, with a shading figure of olice, and edges was discussed it is ery chic.

A medium size requires about 1½ yards of silk, with half a yard of cloth.

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The Old Dominion Steamship Company will run its second per sonally-conducted Excursion to New York to the Horse Show Party now forming. Leave Rich mond SATURDAY, November 9th, at 3:35 P. M. via Chesapeakt and Ohio Railway, connecting with our new and elegant steam ship "Jamestown" at Norfolk arriving in New York Sunday 3 P. M. Returning, car leave New York Tuesday, Wed nesday, or Thursday at 3 P. M. or Saturday 4 P. M. for Old Point arriving in Richmond next even ing at 6:50 via Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. Fare for round trip, including meals and state room berth on steamer, only \$11. Tickets good for ten days, and te return on any steamer of the line. Special hotel rates have been secured (American and European plans). As the party is limited and New York will be crowded with visitors at that time, early application should be made, that good steamer and hotel reservation may be secured.

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